THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA.

CONDENSED REPORT OF THE KEY B. R. GURLBY

COVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

ON THE

Condition, Resources, and Prospects of Liberia.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1850.

Sir,—The results of my observations and inquiries, during a recent visit to the republic of Liberia, and also to the colony founded by the Colonization Society and State of Maryland at Cape Palmas, under your instructions, I have now the honor to submit to the Consideration of your department, and to the Preside not the United States.

On the 1st of August, I took passage at Baltimore in the Liberia Packer, which anade Cape Mount, on the African coast on the morning of the 18th of September. For everal days previously, the aspect of the tropical heavens had been rich. The sun rose over Atrica though a gorgeous drapery of clouds, in which were biended all brilliant hues; and when he suns into he ocean, one was reminded of those Italian sunsets, of which Chateaubriand said, "It seem d as though all the purple of Rome's consuls and Carsars were scread out under the last footsteps of the god of day."

When we first saw Cape Mount, the day was delightful and, with a genite breeze, and to full view of the shore, which curves g aily round from that eminence to Montserado (a distance of more than forty miles), we sailed down the costs, and, in the evening, cast anchor at Montevia, as the light-house on the summit of the cape began to emit its teams, and the illuminated dwintings and churches by the town gave evidence of the fact that civilization and Christianity had there established their abode.

CLIMATE WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1850.

From my experience of two months on the coast of Liberia, I may be allowed to say, that my impressions of the African come e are more favorable than those I had derived from backs; for, though our arrival occurred during the hatter portion of what is called the rainy served, and we continued on the coast during most of the transition period from that to the dry season, the weather was generally clear and pleasant, on we were seldom deterred for an entire day it in visiting the saore, or from moderate physical excitod.

terred for an entire day from visiong the saure, or from moderate physical exection.

During the African ratios, strangers notice not only an extraordinary moss within the atmosphere, but a peculiar power in the souls boys, though the heat at all seasons is less, as indicated by the thermometer, than that occasion by known in the United States. We passed through what is called the tornado season without experiencing any storm which could with propriety be termed a tornado; and the weather, during the whole time we were on the coast was not greatly different from the ordinary summer weather of our own Southern States.

No one can look upon the athlette, finely-proportioned and developed forms of the native Atricans,

No one can look upon the arthiette, finely proportioned and developed forms of the native Africans, or upon a congregation of the innabitants of Montovia, or of the other towns and villages of the Liberian republic, and retain the idea that health cannot be enjoyed en the African coast. The general aspect of the people of Liberia is healthy; and I am convinced, from much operation and many inquiries, that the dangers of the climate to colored inquiries, that the dangers of the chinate to colored immigrants are becoming less and less formidable, and that soon they will, to a good degree, be averted, by the cultivation of the soil, an appropriate regimes, and increased medical experience and skull. I have seen large families in Laberia, who, after a residence there of some years, had suffered no invasion from death, and who, doubtless, found their security under Proceedings. after a residence there of some years, had suffered no invasion from death, and who, doubtless, found their security, under Providence, in their watchfulness against excesses in their and exertion, in a moderation approaching to obstinence, in the use of medicine, and in the possession of ample supplies of the necessaries and conferred the. The friends of our colored people, and of the repushe of Liberia, cannot be too emphatically tenouded that to send emigrants with inadequate supplies, to feel all the depression of want, while exposed to the nutried influences of the African claimate, is an error which must often prove fatal to human life, and sadly injurious to their great enterprise. Far better is it to enable a few immigrants to establish menselves in health and comfort in Liberia, than to cast large bodies of them on that shore, with no sufficient means of subsistence, during the time when such means can be secured by no exercious of theirs—thus augmenting vastly the parties of their condition, or imposing burdens upon the charity of that but recent community which in eccizens usual find it difficult, if not impossible, or assessing the means described in company with the distinguishess and lamented Ashmun, the first burdings of events and lamented assessing and company with the distinguishess and lamented assessing and company with the distinguishes and lamented assessing and company with the distinguishess and lamented assessing and company with the distinguishes and claims.

Having visited Africa in my voith, and witnessed, in company with the airloguished and tamented Ashmun, the first buddings of criviard and Caratian life on Cape Montserado, it may be readily imagined that I could not after a quarter of a century, lock again upon that versant promein ory—that I could not again tread the streets of Monrovia—that I could not meet those who, so many years ago, extended to me their hospitalities—could not behold that humble community, who, when I first stood there, were making a me narrow openings in the dense forest, and shellering themselves beheat some thirty or fary that the dense forest, and shellering themselves behavior in the dense forest, and shellering themselves behavior for the could not seem that you for your backet roofs, few, is the dense forest, and shellering themselves beneath some thirty or furly therefore foces, now tised. Lonestic slavery and polygany it versal; and, in consequence of the purchase of the burbarous foces, now tised. Lonestic slavery and polygany it versal; and, in consequence of the purchase of the male children from the interior, the number of women is thought considerably to exceed that of the men. In cleaning the farms for rice, in the men in cleaning the farms for rice, in the men in cleaning the farms for rice, in the men in cleaning of the rice, and April, the men labor industrially, but the cultivation, harvesting, seems of the writer, in the new was permitted to duties, are performed by the women. Their arts are few and simple; in manners and dispositions, ment of constitutional liberts, privated by the

seems of the divine goodness to the proper of Liberer, and to the writer, in the new via permitted to see on that shore the removing power of a government of constitutional liberts, privaded by the Edition spirit, and encompassed by the highest movies to beneficence.

On our arrival, several vees to were moored in the harbor of Monrovia. Camong them the American man of war schooner Decaute, Capania Byrne, and the Lark, a small, besutful armed vessel, presented to the authorities of Liberta by the English government;) and, as we drouged our suchor, the steamer of her Britanne Magesty which had brought out the commercial treaty ratified between Great Britain and the republic was taking her departure. The reception of this treaty was announced by the thunder of common from the heights of Monrovia and the summit of the cape, and signalized by mutual congratulations smoong the cutzens, and by signs and expressions of universal joy.

To President Ruberts and the members of his cabinet I am indebted to indicate on a great variety of topics, cheerfully communicated in every instance; and to the contexty of these gentlemen, and to that of the officers and of izens of the republic generally, for unred and zenious endeavors to open to me all avenues for a presonal examinamation of the condition, relations, and prospects of their cummonwealth. The people of Monrovia, and of the neighboring set lemens, and prospects of their cummonwealth. The people of Monrovia, and of the neighboring set lemens, after due actice, a sembled in a public nee mag, and appointed a committee of five of their number to report or the state and prospects of their number to report or the state and prospects of their number to report or the state and prospects of their number to report or the state and prospects of their number to report or the state and prospects of the republic, and their example was unitared by the criticals and their example was unitared by the criticals and their example was unitared by the criticals find access; and, though I h

Topognamical Liners
In regard to the "haves within which the repub In regard to the "Livis within which the republic claims and exercises are inclusion," it should be stated, that the territorates both of the republic and of the Maryland Colony founded at Cape Palmas are included under the general name of Liberia. As the result of actual purchase from the native proprietors, the republic holes pointed jurisdiction over the country from Manne, a point bord-ring on the notorious Gallenas, on the northwest, to Grand Sesters on the east, a distance, on the coast, of three hundred and fifty miles, with an average extent interior of forty miles—the boundary but calcing a space of about fourteen thousand square miles. The authority of the Marylans Colony extends from Grand Sesters to the river Pearo, a distance by water of one hundred and furty or fifty miles. Important acquisitions of teritory have been made within the list two mouths by the republic, and also by the Maryland Colony. In 1820, Mr. Ashmun spoke of Gallenas as wathin the prospective sphere of Liberian militance; and the catter recent overthrow of the slave trade by the English at that point, and the measures now in progress to secure its annexation to the require, give confidence that this expectation will soon be realized. For the purchase of Gallenas, a wealthy English friend has promised President Roberts one thousand pounds; and en equal amount is offered by one of our citizers, a gestleman of Ohio, for the same object. The most important points on the casts of Liberia, southe ast from Gallenas, are Cape Mount, rising 1,600 feet above the nea, as lantade 6 degrees 49 miles each Liberia, southeast from Godenan are Cape Mount, rising 1,660 feet above the sea, is lantade 6 degrees 49 misures 25 seconds worth, and longitude 11 degrees 23 minutes 15 seconds went; thence near fifty miles, Cape Monteredo, on the summit of which, 240 feet above the ocean, stude a light house, and 150 feet lawer down, and one mile back, the town of Monrovo; southeast thence thirty-five miles, Jusk river, and near its month a settlement bearing the illustrious name of Marahall; onward thirty-five miles, Grand Bassa; thence five miles, Tobacannee; further on seven miles, Young Sesters; thence four miles, Frade-miles, Young Sesters; thence four miles, Fradethence five miles, fobacatinee, latther on seven miles, Young Sesters; thence four miles, Tradetown; after these, in succession, Little Calloh, Grand Calloh, (ensily recognised by Tobacco Mount, a conical hill 850 feet high,) Gestos, Jangwin, Baffou, Tassou, Little Bootou, Grand Bootou, Sinon, and Bloobaria Point opposite, (distant about 80 miles from Grand Bassa.) Kroubah, Little Krou, Settra Krou, Manna Krou, Kiag Wills Bay 'This event has occurred since this report was

and Town, (these five towns including all most properly termed Krou or kroo people, Listle Nirou, Middle Nitou, Great Nifou, Pickaniny Secters, and Grand Sesters, the present extreme southern limit of the republic

From this limit commences the jurisdiction of the Maryland colony, along the shore of which we may specify, as prominent points, Garraway river and Poust, Fishtown Poist, Middle Poust, Rock Town, Cape Palmas, (a place of great beauty and natural advantages, and the site of Harper, the principal town of the colony,) Cavally Point, Tabou, Grand Tabou, Basha Point, Wappoo, Poor Point, Half Bereby, Grand Bereby, Tahou Point, and San Pedro river, the eastern boundary of this colony. The republic of Liberia is divided into three countes—those of which is entitled to a representation in the house of representative and seante of the State. Mr. Ashmun judged this mantime region of Africa to extend inland about twenty miles; and he remarks:—" Between the settlements of the coast and those of the interior is, in most places, a forest of from half a day to two days journey, left by both as a barrier of separation, and which is seldom passed, except by erratic traders, who are, in many parts of this country, very numerous." The Rev. John Day, the satelligent superintendent of the Southern Baytist Mission, who resides at Berkey, on the St. Johns, and who has travelled into the interior to the distance of seventy or seventy-five miles, thus describes the country:—"From seven to twenty miles the country is beautifully undulating, and interspersed with the most lovely rills of excellent water, clear as crystal, loaming and soolding among the rocks, presenting a thousand mill seats. The sair in that mountains are covered with a rich forest, and may be cultivated. I have stood on the summit of one of them, cultivated to the top, and thence beheld a delightful prospect. Beyond these hills, or mountains, we call them, the land becomes generally more level to the distance of seventy miles, the extent of my interior travel

by Mr. Ashmun to none of the other dialects of Africa.

The Bassas are south of Cape Montserado, are more numerous than both of the preceding tribes, and, with their allies in the county of Grand Bassa, are estimated at fifty thousand. They are described as mild, peaceful, and, in certain respects, industrious, occupying a country of great fertility, and which, even under their exceedingly imperfect cultivation, yields a large surplus of rice, palm oil, poultry, cattle, and the various vegetables and fruits of tropical Africa—as friendly to the American emigrants, eager for trade, disposed to labor for a moderate compensation, and as much inclined as any of the native people of that country to acquire the manners, the arts and the habits of civilization.

These people dwell in small villages of from These people dwell in small villages of from fity to one and twe thousand souls, scattered along the coast, and for some distance in the interior, each governed by a chief and saveral subordinate headmen, whose will, though regulated by custom and precedent, has the force of law, and is seldom resisted. Domestic slavery and poygamy are universal; and, in consequence of the purchase of female children from the interior, the number of female children from the interior, the number of

they are gentle and patient; in their habits of liv-ing, abstemous, (nice being the principal article of food;) yet, when excited, they are capable of en-during almost incredible exertion and fatigue. The native African population of Sinou resemble those of Hassa-are, perhaps, more Associated, if not to some extent blended, with the Fishmen and Arcomer, (who are numerous on that region of the coast,) and more connected in traffic with the interior ribes. Like other natives, who occurs the coast,) and more connected in traffic with the interior tribes. Like other natives, who occupy positions along the sea shore, they have some knowledge of the English language, and, though somewhat averse to the instruction of their female children, they are willing and desirous that their boys should be taught something of the languages and customs of civilized nations. If the number of their towns be, as reported by the committee at Sinou, about one hundred, they can hardly comprise a population less than from twenty to thirty thousand.

Still further south, we arrive at the country of Sill further south, we arrive at the country of the Kroumen or Kroomen—a people the most distinct, intelligent, and remarkable to be found on the coast of western Africa. The Kroo mark (a black line, much darker than the skin, from the top of the forehead to the end of the nose,) has been adopted by those not originally of their community; and their name is usually given by strangers to the people of three different tribes who exhibit this mark—the Fishmen, the Settra Kroo people, and the people of Nifou. These branches of what is auntly, rather than properly, called the Kroo famthe people of Nifou. These branches of what is usually, rather than properly, called the Kroo famusually, rather than properly, called the Kroo family—united by a common sign, by a language not the same, but so ake as to canable them to communicate with each other, by many general habits of thought, action, and superatition—are bound to gether by no political ties, and by no peculiarly fraternal reminents. On the contrary, jealousies, rivalries, and, not unfrequently, hostitities arise between the bitmen and those associated under the one and same government af Settra Kroo where reside the descend at sof the original Kroo people, still adhering, with wonderful tenacity, to the laws, traditions and superatitions of their fathers.

hers. The Fishmen derive their name from their uni-The Fishmen derive their name from their universal occupation in fishing, when not employed by foreigners. They are the largest and strongest men upon the coast, most adroit in the management of canoes and boats, are marked by a peculiar enlargement of the ankle joint, produced by their mode of sitting in their canoes; are less vain, politic, egreesble, and, perhaps, less trusty than the Kroomen (tidded charges of treachery and cruelty are with reason urgod against them); and, while they inhabit towns separated by considerable intervals slong the beach from Grand Bassa to Cape Palmas, they probably embrace a population of 20,000.

The Erro prople proper—that is, those who inhabit Settra Kroo and four other towns in its vicinity—aping from a units of several tibes, who came nome 250 years ago from about 300 miles in the interior, under one and the same government. They early formed a company with the Portuguese alove (rabers, whom they were accustomed to assist, by which the adoption on their part of the perollar it so much was to be deemed a sign of exemption from alovery; and their name, Kroomen, in supposed to be but a corruption of the word on winer, so very naturally and appropriately applied to them for their solvices to vessels on the coast. Polygenny and slevery prevail among them, though they never enclave each other, nor sell staves but to perrous of their own tribe. Their houses are built square, and of sinks, covered with platted bumbon, the floor being of the same material, raised eighteen inches, on stick; and the door and the loft above are not sufficiently high to permit an adult to enter stonding. In most of the houses are three rooms, separated by partitions of the same material is the sides and floor. The fireplace is made of hard clay, near one corner of the house, where is the only window, which serves both to samit light and open a passage for the moke. The smoke penetrates the intersuces of the loft above, and thus preserves the rice from insect. Their forn serves for bed, table, and chuir; and their pillow as a round stuck of wood. Their dress is a nece of cloth wrapped about the loins. They supersuitiously reverence a new moon, and her monthly appearance the headone celebrate by a feast; while they frequent, for meditation and worship, retired groves or thickets, dedi-20,000. The Kree people proper—that is, those who in-

cated to an evil spirit, thought to control mainly the affairs of the world. Like many, if not most, of the tribes of Western Africa, they ascribe siekness and death to witcheraft, and rely upon their doctors to designate the person who has perpetrated the orime. The accused is seized by a public officer, and compelled to drink a decection of sussywood (a powerful narcotic poison), which, if rejected by his stomach, proves his innocease, if not, his guilt, and consigns him to a speedy and cruel death. This ordeal of sussywood is one of the most prevalent and distinctive of African superstitions, and by it thousands perish, miserably, every year.

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The government of the Kroo people is believed to have been originally patriarchal, but is now a self-perpetuating oligarchy. The king receives his office hereditarily; and the headmen, some twelve or fifteen in aumber, marked or distinguished by an iron ring around the leg, constitute the legislative council of the nation. Their laws are a body of customs, handed down by tradition, interpreted and enforced by the general council, who also enact special laws for any emergency, suggested, it is thought, in most cases, by the doctor or conjurer.

These laws are frequently defective, inconsistent, and unjust. Most of the labor on their plantations and in their villages is performed by the women. Aged men of influence, in different families, act as guardians for the younger, who, even until they reach the age of thirty or forty years, go abroad in groups of ten or a dozen (each company electing a leader, whom they cheerfully obey), to different parts of the coast, from Sierra Leone to Fernando Po, labor industrieusly from six months to three years, and, on their return home, place the proceeds of their labor at the disposal of their guardian, to be expended in the purchase of wives for themselves, and for the benefit of their respective families. The Kroomen are, in their persons, a straight, well-developed, and fisely proportioned race of men; they are intelligent and independent, vain and sensual, ambitions of reputation, capable of ardent attachment, and, where their increate are deeply concerned, of extraordinary fidelity. Their number at home and abroad is probably from six to ten thousand. The people of Nifou are still further south, in population less than either the Fishmen or Kroomen, but very similar in their occupations, customs, and superstitions.

With other tribes, more remote and interior, trea

viduals of this class holding commissions as public officers of justice or police, from the President of the republic.

The Maryland Colony, at Cape Palmas, exerts, perhaps, a less positive and controlling authority over its large native population than is exerted by the government of the republic; yet the influence of its intelligent and respectable officers is highly beneficial, and must increase; while the missionary establishment within its limits excites our admiration, and deserves the most liberal support.

In regard to the third subject of inquiry specified in my instructions—"the form of the government, and the characters of the leading men in the executive, legislative, and judicial departments"—allow me to point to the constitution of the republic of Liberia, fully pervaded by the spirit of liberty, and, in all vital particulars, conformed to the model of our own American free government. No provision is contained in this constitution for the existence of separate State governments, nor do its framers appear to have contemplated or desired their existence; but in the provision for the election of the President and representatives every two years; in the subordination of the military to the civil power; in the declarations of the right of trial by jury, of universal toleration in matters of religion, and of the freedom of the press; and in the prohibition of the slave trade and slavery,—have the people shown the purpose and ability to rear, fer the protection of their liberties, a wisely limited and justly constructed republican government.

Mr. Teage, in a discourse delivered in Monrovia, thus expresses his views on education:

"The education of our youth is the next subject to which I would direct your attention. 'Knowledge is power' is an old proverb, but not the least true because it is old. This is the spring that regulates the movements of society; this is at once the lever and safety-valve of human institutions. Without it, society will either not move at all, or, like an unbalanced, unheimed ship, move in a direction and at a rate that must eventually destroy it. education corrects vice, cures disorders, abstudiealousies, adoras virtue, commands the winds, triumphs over the waves, scales the heavens. In a word, Education lays all nature under tribute, and forces her te administer to the comfort and happiness of man. Nor is this all that education does. It ennobles and elevates the mind, and urges the soul upward, and animates it to deeds of high and lasting renown. Education opens sources of pure, refined, and exquisite enjoyment; it unlocks the temple of nature, and admits the awe-stricken soul to behold and admire the woodrous works of God. EDUCATION. temple of nature, and admits the awe-stricken soul to behold and admire the wondrous works of God. An ignorant, vicious, idle community has the elements of destruction already in its bosom. On the very first application of alorch, they will explode, and lay the whole fabric in ruins. A virtuous, orderly, educated people, have all the elements of national greatness and national prepetitity. Would we be happy at home and respected abroad, we must educate our youth."

Of this oration by Mr. Teage, the following is the concluding passage:

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Of this oration by Mr. Teage, the following is the concluding passage:

"The last remark time will allow me to make, under this head, is, that 'righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people.' All attempts to correct the depravity of man, to stay the headlong propensity to vice, to abate the mistness of ambition, will be found deplorably inefficient, unless we apply the restrictions and the tremendous sanctions of religion. A profound regard and deference for religion—a constant recognition and dependence upon God, and of our obligation and decountability to him—an ever-present, ever-pressing sense of his universal and all-controlling providence: this, and only this, can give energy to the arm of law, cool the raging fever of the passions, and abate the lofty presentions of mad ambition. In prosperity, let us bring out our thankfollering, and present it with ebeerted hearts, it or derly, virtuous, and religious conduct. In adversity, let us consider, confess our sina, and abase ourselves before the throne of God. In danger, let us go to him whose prerogative it is to deliver; let us go to him whose prerogative it is to deliver; let us go to him what the battle is not to the strong, and the race to the swift, is calculated to inspire.

"Fellow-citizen—we stand now on ground never

inspire.
"Fellow-citizen-we stand now on ground nover eccupied by a people before. However in again can we may regard ourselves, the eyes of Europe cant we may regard ourselves, the eyes of Europe and America are upon us, as germ destined to burst from its exclosure in the earth, unfold its petals to the genial air, rise in height, and swell to the dimensions of the full-grown tree, or, (inglorious fate,) to shrivel, to die, and be buried in obliviou. Rise, fellow citizens, rise to a fail and clear serception of your tremendous responsibilities. Upon ti, depends, in a measure you can hardly conceive, the future destiny of your race. You are to give the answer, whether the African race is doomed to interminable degradation—a hideous blet on the fair face of creation, altheil upon the dignity of human nature—or incompable to take race is doomed to interminable degradation—a hideous blet on the fair face of creation, a libel upon the digity of human nature—or incapable to take an honorable rank amongst the great family of nations. The friends of the colony are trembling—the enemies of the colored man are hoosing. Say, fellow-citizens, will you palsy the hunds of your iriends, and sicken their hearts, and gladden the souls of your enemies, by a base reliasal to enter upon the career of glory which is now opening as propitiously before you! The Graup of universeal emancipation, bending from her lofty sent, invites you to accept the wreath of national infraed-dence. The voice of your friends, swelling upon the breeze, cries to you from afair.—Raise your standard—assert your independence—throw out your banners to the wind. And will the descendants of the mighty Pharaohs, that awed the world—will they, the achievements of whose labeless are yet the wooder and advantation of the world—will they refuse the professed boun, and basely cling o the coains of savery and dependence! Never, he or, never! Shades of the mighty dead, spirits of departed great once, inspire up, animate of to the issue of the professed both.

Shadi Laberia live! Yes, in the generous emotions now swelling in your bosome—in the lagand noble purpose now fixing itself in your

tions now swelling in your bosons—in the high and noble purpose now fixing itself in your mind, and ripening into the unyteldingness of on indomitable principle, we hear the inspiring re-sponse—Liberia shall five before God, and before the nations of the earth.

er the simption of the present constitution, auticed and instructed the secretary of the treasury to import leaf tobacco, powder, salt, muskets and other fire-arms, with earthern and crockery ware, (articles in great demand for the African trade,) and to dispose of these articles at a certain specified advance on the first cost. But it is said this monopoly by the government has not met the public expectation, and that it will be greatly modified if not wholly abandoned. On all goods imported into the republic is imposed a duty of six per cent, with certain exceptions specified, wherein the duty is still higher. The President, without stating the exact amount of the present revenue, expressed the opinion that it would hereafter meet the expenses of the government, though it must, for some years, fall far short of what might be desirably expended for many objects of public utility.

desirably expended for many objects of public utility.

MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCE.

In regard "to the military and naval force of the respice," to the honor of the people of Liberia settlement upon the African coast, they have, by courage and discipline, defended themselves against the machinations of slave traders, and the combined forces of many barbarous tribes, and in no instance suffered deleat. With the exception of such as are exempted in virtue of religious or civil offices, all the males in the republic, from the age of existen to fifty, are subject to military duty; may be called at any moment by the Executive into actual service, and, in time of peace, muster, on stated days, and in obesience to a uniform law, in the several settlements, for examination, exercise, and discipline. This force, well armed and disciplined, may be, in number, from one thousand to lifteen hundred men, while a much larger native force might, doubtless, be brought into more or less effectual service, in case of an invasion. Of naval torce, the republic has nothing, with the exception of one small but beautiful vessel, armed with four guns, a present from the British government. Since foreign vessels are, without exception, subject to certain commercial regulations, and duttes imposed on all merchandise brought within the republic, wherever landed, and whether consigned to the American settlers or native Africans, this vessel will prove of great utility in guarding from violation the revenue laws, and in enforcing their provisions. This vessel also affords an easy and rapid conveyance of any orders or officers of the government to different points of the coast, will enable the public authorities to observe any movements for the renewal of the slave trade, and to adopt measures to counteract them, and communicate intelligence between the settlements in any dabgerous emergency. MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCE.

to adopt measures to counteract them, and communicate intelligence between the settlements in any dangerous emergency.

"Of the administration of justice, the system of laws upon which it is based, and, most especially, whether it is entirely impartial towards the inhabitants of the republic," I am gratified to express the opinion that the judicial system of the republic is wisely constituted, and that justice is administered to all classes impartially, and without unnecessary expense or delay. By the constitution, the judicial power of the republic is vested in one supreme court, and such other subordinate courts as the legislature may from time to time establish. The supreme court has original jurisdiction in all cases alieuting ambassadors or other public ministers or consuls, and those to which the republic shall be a party. All judges of courts are to hold office during good behavior, but may be removed by the president, at the request of two-thirds of both houses of the legislature, or when impeached and convicted. By authority of the legislature, qualified justices of the peace may arrest offenders against the laws of public peace, commit them to pitson, or take security for their appearance for irral, and may determine actions for debt, where the amount in question does not exceed thirty deliars, though the parties have the right of appeal to the ensuing monthly court. In each of the counties of the republic is held a monthly court, composed of not more than five nor less than three justices of the peace, which court is to examine and decide on all cases of commitment by justices, and has power to summon jurors, to determine actions for debt above thirty dollars, and exercises original jurisdiction in all cases not intrusted to justices of the peace, causes in admiralty, and those constitutionally vested in the supreme court. To this court also belong the care and management of the estates of orphans, and the record and probate of wills.

By the same authority is constituted in each county of the republ

ment of the estates of orphans, and the record and probate of wills.

By the same authority is constituted in each county of the republic a court of quarter sessions, with one judge, which court has power to empannel both a grand and petitjury; and to try prisoners sent from the monthly court, and all presentments or indictments found by the grand jury; has original jurisdiction in cases of admiralty, and apellate jurisdiction in cases coming from the monthly court. Appeal may be taken from the decisions of this court to the supreme court.

court. Appeal may be taken from the decisions of this court to the supreme court.

The supreme court is required to sit annually, and antil all causes submitted to its jurisdiction are disposed of, in the town of Monrovia, and consists of the chief justice and three associates, the judges of the court of quarter sessions—two only of these associates sitting at one time, the right of absence being exercised in regular rotation. Provision is made to exempt judges in this court and that of quarter sessions from official duty in cases wherein they are interested; and the decisions of the supreme court are final.

Some few directions and principles of civil government and jurisprudence were supplied to the first settlers in Liberia by the American Colonization Society. In 1824, a brief but comprehensive constitution was submitted to them, and received

ton Society. In 1824, a brief but comprehensive constitution was submitted to them, and received their assent. Subsequently, the lamented Ashmin guided and instructed them in public affairs. In 1838, a constitution and clear but concise body of laws were transmitted to the governor and council of the then colony, to which they gave their sanction. So that the present laws of the republic are the traced to the past history of the republic are be traced to the past history of the people, are growth from their peculiar circumstances, and brace the acts of the Legislature before and since the declaration of their independence; while, in their courts, the common law, with few modifi-cations, as existing in Greet Britain and the United States, constitutes the ground of judicial arguments

States, constitutes the ground of judicial arguments end decisions.

A copy of the laws, for which I am indebted to President Roberts, accompanies this report; and among all the acts of the Liberian republic, none merit more enrast and entire commendation than those for the suppression of the slave trade, by which, even from their first days upon that shore, her people have demonstrated their purpose to continue unstained and uncontaminated by that repreach—to wage an unmitigated and eternal war upon the arts, contrivances, agencies, conductors. open the arts, contrivances, agencies, conductors, and abetters of this most cruel and detestable com-GOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS.

"The relations of Liberia to other governments, and to the configuous African nations or tribes," are smicable, and becoming every year more ad-

integeous.

The independence of the republic has be acknow-The independence of the republic has be acknowedged by both England and France; and between
he former and the republic a treaty of peace,
riendship, and commerce, was ratified on the 1st
of August last; and hardly a week passes during
which armed ships from these or other civilized
estions are not seen visiting the ports, and exchangag civilities with the hospitable inhabitants of Lieria. By treaties with many African tribes, the
epublic has not merely enlarged its territory, but
ecured their consent to the abolition of the slave
rade, and to the exercise of its political and judirade, and to the exercise of its political and judirade, and to the exercise of its political and judirade, and to the exercise of its political and
only in the protection
of the industry over them; and to its wisdom and
uniformers of their differences, and the protection
of their homes, liberty, property, and lives. In some adjustment of their differences, and the protection of their homes. liberty, property, and twest. In some astraces, tables from the interior have hastened or safety, before the fary of merciless foes, to the soil of the republic, and found peace and reposencer the shadow of its wings. Even since the first American free people of color arrived in Africa, the district of country that now bears the name of Laberta has been a scene of treachery, rapine, and wide vestion warre suddenly have to connd wide-wasting wars; suddenly have towns and disgres been made desolate—not a solitary woman rehild escaping, to tell the story of the midnight various and massacre; so that it would be difficult exaggerate in our estimate of the benefits de-wed at present, in security from outrage, in the resection of property, industry, and live by the ative Africans, from the government of the republic. The suppression within the limits of the redublic, of the ordeal by sassywood, has preserved rebubly thousands from a most cruel death, and bown a signal triumph of civilized law over super-

AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE, AND MANUFACTURES. "Of the agriculture, commerce, and manufac-tures of the republic, and in particular its trade with the United States, and the susceptibility of that trade to be beneficially increased, "it may be confidently essented that the soil of the republic is capable of yielding abundantly the most valuable reductions of the tropies. In some preliminary deservations to an agricultural manual, prepared in 1925, for the Liberian settlers, by Mr. Asamun, hat gentleman writes to them thus:—Suffer me to out own two or three remarks, of the truth and repertance of which you cannot be teo sensible. the rist is, that the cultivation of your righ lands a the only way you will ever find to independence, enfort, and wealth. You may, if you please, if cod gives you health, become as independent, amfortable, and huppy as you ought to be in this

world. "The flat lands around you, and particularly "The flat lates around you, and particularly your farms, have as good a soil as can be met with in any country. They will produce two crops of com, sweet potatoes, and several other vegetables, in a year; they will yield a larger crop than the best soils in America; and they will produce a number of very valuable articles, for which, in the United States, millions of money are every year to be covered. On accept this land On the fourth topic of inquiry—"the public revenue and the means by which it is raised"—I observe that, for the two years previous to the independence of the republic, the annual revenue of the government, derived mainly from a six per cent ad valorem duty on imports, amounted to from eight to ten thousand dollars. With a view to augment the public revenue, the legislature,

whole family; and, except a little hoeing, your wife and children can perform the whole labor of cropping and manufacturing it. One acre of canes will make you independent of all the world for the sugar you use in your family. One acre set with fruit trees will furnish you the year round with more plantains, bananas, oranges, limes, guavas, pawpaws, and pine apples, than you will ever guther. Nine months in the year you may grow fresh vegetables every month; and some of you, who have low-land plantations, may do so throughout the year."

My observations on the banks of the rivers of the republic, (especially the St. Pau's, the St. Joha's, and the Sinou, along both sides of Stockton creek, and among the gardens of Monrovis and the plantations in its vicinity, confirmed my belief in the general correctness of this statement, though the agricultural improvements do not equal all the expectations which it would naturally create. The committee of Monterardo county fail, however, I think, to do full justice to themselves and their fellow-clitzens when they say. "In agriculture, little more is done than to supply ourselves with the necessaries and a few of the conveniences of life." Considering how limite have a themselves and their considering how limite have a themselves acquainted, it am rather surprised that they have done so much in agriculture than that they have done so much in agriculture than that they have done so much in agriculture than that they have done so more. Substantial farm houses, surrounded by well cleared and cultivated plantations of from ten to thirty and fifty or seventy acres, adorn, on both sides, the banks of the St. Pau's (with occasional interruptions) for the distance of twenty miles. Several hundred acres are cleared (in part out of a dense and lofty forest) at Bassa Gove, Edina, and at Bexley, (some five to eight miles sp the beautiful rever St. John-Jundout, of the control of the cont

same tree bears a succession of crops for a great number of years.

It is known to all who have visited Liberia, that large substantial cotten cloths, spun, woven, and dyed by the natives of interior Africa, are brought great numbers for sale to the merchants o

in great numbers for sale to the merchants of Monrovia and the neighboring settlements, and are purchased by the Africans on the coast.

From what I saw of the growth of the sugar cane on several plantations on the St Paul's, it is impossible for me to doubt that it will soon prove among the most valuable productions of that rich country. The Laberia Herald stated, more than a year ago, that Mr. Cyrus Willis, of Millsburg, had made in one season more than 3,000 pounds of beautiful sugar, and a quantity of excellent syrup. From the appearance of his cane fields, it was thought his subsequent crop would produce eight thousand pounds. Though the death, recently, of this enterprising man is to be regretted, it is hoped and expected that his experiment will be presecuted successfully by others. Beaver says: hoped and expected that his experiment will be presected successfully by others. Beaver says: "Of the vegetables that are wild, the sugar care, cotton shrub, and indigo plant seem the most valuable. No country in the world is more amply enriched than this is with the chief productions of the animal and vegetable kingdoms. The ground nut yields a pure golden-colored oil, of a pleasant taste, and has been sold as high as £50 per ton. The castor-nut grows wild on the banks of the Gambia and elsewhere. The ginger of Africa is particularly fine and high flavored; it yields about sixty for one; and the people only want instruction in the method of preparing it for the European markets.

in the method of preparing it for the European markets.

"The woods of this continent are extremely valuable. Travellers enumerate not less than forty species of timber, which grow in vast abundance, and are easily obtained—such as mahogany, teak, ebony, lignamyite, rosewood, &c.

"With few considerable exceptions, the whole line of coast in western Africs, accessible to trading vessels, presents immense tracts of lands of the most fertile character, which only require the hand of industry and commercial enterprise to turn into inexhaustible mines of wealth."

The tea plant is reported by McQueen, on the authority of an Arabian traveller, and others more recent, to grow spontageously and abundantly in the interior of Africa.

MARYLAND COLONY.

the interior of Africa.

MARYLAND COLONY.

Of the Maryland colony, at Cape Palmas, with a civilized population of about nine hundred, though the soil may be inferior to that of some of the setterments of the republic, we may report increasing attention to agriculture, and fair prospects of success. The following statistics on this subject will show what had been done two years ago:

Number of acres quityased. 155 umber of orange trees.....

resources of the country; nor is it easy to set limits to the amount or value of its exports, when human industry, skill, and labor shall have cleared away the wilderness, and brought its lands under the cultivation of a civilized people.

TRADE, ETC.

Hitherto the books of the Liberian Custom House have not shown the extent of the trade within the territory of the republic, because duties have been collected only at the ports of entry, while large English and German establishments have been consecuing their operations on other and different points of the coast; and it is believed that more than one of these establishments have each exported annually as large an amount of cach exported annually as large an amount of produce, from regions under its authority, as the entire quantity set down as exports in the books of the collector. The energy and vigilance of the authorities of the republic will, it is presumed, give effect to an efficient revenue system, and foreign

traders be compelled to enter all their goods, and pay thereon the prescribed duties.

The entire suppression of the alaye trade within, and in both directions far beyond, the limits of the republic; the order, peace, and security arising under a just and well administered government; the new encouragements and rewards extended to industry, in connection with the vast exent of the camwood forests, and the great number and preductiveness of the palm trees—give reason to anticipate a rapid increase in the amount of some of the most valuable articles of African commerce. Of the present amount of imports and exports, different opinions are expressed by intelligent citizens of the republic. The committee at Sinou estimate the imports annually at about four hundred thousand dollars, and the exports at seven hundred thousand. The committee of Monrovia represent that of palm oil are annually exported from the republic five hundred thousand gallons. The editor of the Liberia Heruld, in an article on the palm oil trade, of June 7th, 1847, says:—"Every man in the colony knows that the palm trees abound throughout all our borders; that no space of five miles can be penetrated where they may not be counted by scores; that, where they do not grow, they have only to be planted; that the soil is everywhere adapted to them; and, also, that they become more prolitic the more regularly the fruit is gathered from them. About the year 1815, Capt. Spence, a merchant trader from London, purchased from the natives about the river Sesters, two barrels of cit, and encouraged them to go on in procuring it, by engaging to take all they could make in the ensuing season. We may safely put down the amount exported in 1846, from the region extending from Cape Montserado down to Cape Palmas, at twe millions of gallons."

The following letter, from the Secretary of the Tresury of the Liberian republic, merits a place in this report:—

"Monrovia, November 23, 1849.

"Dear Sir:—In reference to the conversation we had a few days ago as to the prob

in this report:—
"Monrovia, November 23, 1849.

"Drar Sir:—In reference to the conversation we had a few days ago as to the probable amount of commerce between Liberia and the United States, I have, after consulting with a gentleman of considerable experience in mercantile affairs, arrived at the conclusion that it may be safely admitted that one-fifth of the entire trade with Liberia is with the United States.

"The committee whose duty it was to furnish you with a report have, I taink, considerably underrated the annual exports from Liberia. It may be fairly stated at five hundred thousand dollars in African commodities, (one-fifth of which is one hundred thousand dollars,) and our imports from the United States may be estimated at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

"It is worthy of remark, that, at present, it is only from the United States that our merchants import goods; and further, that the kind of goods most suitable for the African trade come from Europe.

"The commerce of Liberia is in its infancy; but it advances rapidly. The two principal articles of trade are tobacco and powder; and no country can

"The commerce of Liberia is in its infancy; but it advances rapidly. The two principal articles of trade are tobacco and powder; and no country can compete with the United States in these items. Provisions, also, will soon find an extensive market in Liberia; already the natives have commenced purchasing them, particularly beef, pork, and salt fish.

"I am not exaggerating when I say, that the trade advances at least fifty per cent annually.

"The American cotton goods are in quality superior to those brought from Europe, but there is a material difference in the price. The European is the cheapest; and hence the inability of the American to compete with the European. In Liberia we attribute the difference in price to the low price of labor in Europe.

"Yours, very respetfully,

"M. Lewis."

"Rev. R. R. GURLEY."

"Rev. R. R. Gurley."

MISSIONS.

Dedicating herself with extraordinary liberality and vigor of purpose to the cause of Christianity is Liberia, the Methodist Episcopal church of the United States has sent to Liberia the treasures of divine truth and the messages of divine merep, and, in fourteen day schools and eighteen Sunday schools, they afford instruction to not less than six hundred and ninety pupils.

Animated by a kindred spirit, the Southern Baptist Board of Missions have gathered into their schools in the republic three hundred and thirty children, ninety-two of whom are children of native Africans; and their missionaries preach the divine word to ten thousand of the native population.

tive Africans; and their missionaries preach the divine word to ten thousand of the native population.

The Northern Baptist Board have missionary schools at Bexley, in Bassa county, and at Little Bassa: at the former twent; four native pupils, and at the latter sixteen—both schools being conducted by educated native teachers of exemplary piety. A Baptist church is organized in connection with this mission at Bexley, sixteen native Africans having been admitted to its communion.

Several missionary stations are occupied by the board of the Presbyterian church, (old school,) and schools and churches sustained by them at Monrovia, Sinou, and on the banks of the St. Partitler. A plan is already adopted for the establishment and endowment of a high school at Moaravia, to bear the honored name of Alexander, to be sustained by the donations of members of this communion. The Rev. Mr. Ellis, who will be coanceted with this seminary, has acquired knowledge under most depressing circumstances, and proved how a strong and virtuous mind may encounter and subdue the evils of fortune.

Of Mr. James's school at Monrovia, which derives support from the benevolent ladies of New York city, I concur in the opinion of Mr. Harra, "that it would be an honor and an ornament any New England village." "I visited," he coannex, "this school, and am compelled to confess, that, in reading, writing, grammur, geography, and all the branches of a common school education, I never witnessed greater proficiency of scholars of the same age in any part of my native New

all the branches of a common school education, I never witnessed greater proficiency of scholars of the same age in any part of my native New England. This school was founded by the ladies of New York; and my impression is, that they continue to contribute with great liberality to its maintenance. The mission of the Protestant Episcopal church, at Cape Paimas, (the seat of the Maryland colony,) has three native male schools, containing about seventy pupils, and two female boarding schools, containing forty scholars. In the Sunday and night schools of the mission are about two hundred and twenty to two hundred and forty papils, of both sexes. In addition to these schools for natives, are two day and two Sunday schools for the children of the colonists. The male school has liften pupils now preparing for a contemplated high school, and the female day school se anbrace from eighty to one hundred children.

Of native and colonial children, the number under the care and patronage of this mission exceeds three hundred. Of native communicants there are about forty-five, and in connection with the colonial charlet twenty-five, making in all seventy members.

The intelligent Governor of the Maryland colonial.

members.

venty members.

The intelligent Governor of the Maryland colony, in reply to inquiries on the subject of education, savs:—" We have six day schools, numbering one hundred and seventy four pupils, and three Sunday schools of one hundred and twenty-eight. We are in great need of a high school, in which the higher branches of education may be taught."

Every civilized stranger, instructed in the truths, and sensible of the Christian religion, who visits the republic of Liberia, must experience an inexpressible delight, not only in the visible evidences of the institutions of a free and well-organized Sinte, but in the quiet, ever-active, and beneficent operations of missionary teachers, penetrating, and making glad by their presence, the gloom of the African forest, and, under the protection of its government, inviting not only its sons and its daughters into their schools, but imparting, with a seal, a cheerfulness, and a perseverance not to be discouraged and not to be deteated, a knewledge of letters, of some branches of science, and above all, of Divine revelation, to the supersitions and barbarous population of Africa. To find Christian teachers and minuters with inbraries—small, but of choice books—in their thatched dwellings, beneath the shade of the palm tree, in spots where but a few openings have been made in the dense forest; to see groups of native African children gathered for instruction; to liseen to vorses of Christian praise, amid the habitations of idolary and cruelity—gives beauty even to the aspect of uncultivated nature, and animates with unwonted joy every thoughtful and benevolent heart.

pect of uncultivated nature, and animates with unwonted joy every thoughtful and benevolent heart.

The authorities and people of Liberia cherish a sincere attachment to the government and people of the United States. They are sensible that, under the suspices of American benevolence, they have attained to their present elevation, from which they are permitted to see before them a widely expanding and glorious prospect of social happiness and publical prosperity and renown. To the entire people of the republic, the recognition of their independence by the government of the United States is an object of earnest desire. The pecultarries of the condition of the free people of color, and others of the African race, in this country, they well know, and have no wish, by any relations which may be established between their government and ours, to cause inconvenience or embarrassment. While their wish and purpose is to maintain a just off-respect, as a free and independent republic before the world, they will, I doubt not, be disposed to accommodate (as far as may be without exposure to dishonor or self-reproach), their arrangements to the sense and views of the American government. It has been suggested that they might conduct all their public affairs in this country with the United States through some one or more or its citizens, in case our government should feel inclined to confide to citizens of Liberia and business it might wish transacted in Africa with the authorities of that republic.

Apprican colonization, originated